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(54) Howling detection and prevention circuit and a loudspeaker system employing the same

(57) A howling detection and prevention circuit which receives an output of a microphone (101) as its input signal and detects howling therein includes a computing section (12) which divides frequency of the input signal into a plurality of frequency bands on the basis of a predetermined sampling period and computes power of each of the frequency bands, an identifying section (14) which sequentially shifts the frequency band and identifies whether howling exists or not in accordance

with a predetermined condition by employing a value of the computed power of each frequency band, and a gain adjusting section (13) which, when howling has been detected as a result of the identifying, adjusts gain of the frequency band in which the howling has been detected to prevent the howling. A loudspeaker system employing this howling detection and prevention circuit is also provided.

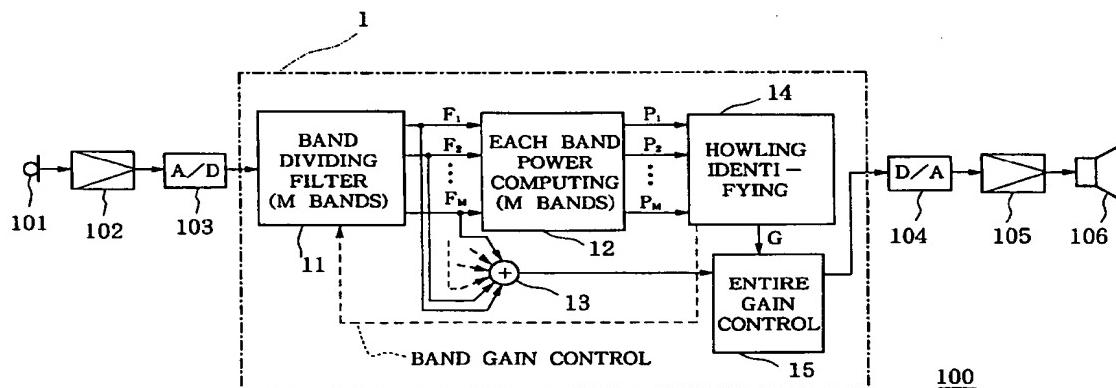


FIG. 1

Description

This invention relates to a howling detection and prevention circuit and a loudspeaker system employing this circuit. In radiating an acoustic power using a microphone and a loudspeaker, a loud sound produced by the loudspeaker is sometimes accompanied by howling.

5 For preventing howling, it is conceivable to increase entire gain of radiation of an acoustic power in which howling is produced by restraining the entire gain of radiation of acoustic power to a level which is below a level at which howling is produced or reduce the gain of a frequency region in which howling starts to take place. In the past, for preventing howling, a user manipulates a volume control while confirming presence or absence of howling to set the entire gain of radiation of acoustic power to a level at which howling is not produced or sets the entire gain after decreasing the gain of a particular frequency region by using a graphic equalizer or a notch filter. Adjustment of the gain is made relying upon the user's hearing. Once howling has occurred, the user usually hurries to stop the loudspeaker system and stops howling by lowering the volume level. In such a case, it takes time before howling stops and the user cannot avoid unpleasantness caused by howling during this time.

10 Thus, manual adjustment of the gain for preventing occurrence of howling in the prior art loudspeaker system has caused the problems of lack in accuracy and stability, requirement for the troublesome adjustment and requirement for time for adjustment.

15 It is, therefore, an object of the invention to provide a howling detection and prevention circuit capable of automatically detecting and preventing howling and a loudspeaker system employing the same circuit.

20 For achieving the above described object of the invention, there is provided a howling detection and prevention circuit which receives an output of a microphone as its input signal and detects howling therein comprising a computing section which divides frequency of the input signal into a plurality of frequency bands on the basis of a predetermined sampling period and computes power of each of the frequency bands, an identifying section which sequentially shifts the frequency band and identifies whether howling exists or not in accordance with a predetermined condition by employing value of the computed power of each frequency band, and a gain adjusting section which, when howling has been detected as a result of the identifying, adjusts gain of the frequency band in which the howling has been detected to prevent the howling. According to the invention, an input signal is

25 divided into frequency bands and thereafter power of each frequency band is computed. The condition of howling is searched by sequentially changing the frequency band and, when there is a frequency band which satisfies the howling condition, this band is detected as a howling frequency band and prevention of howling is performed. By this arrangement, in a loudspeaker system and a PA (public address) system using a microphone, howling which occurs when sound volume is raised above a certain value can be automatically detected. When howling has been detected, the howling can be prevented by automatically adjusting gain of the frequency band. Accordingly, howling can be automatically prevented without requiring a user's manipulation.

30 In one aspect of the invention, the howling detection and prevention circuit further comprises an entire gain adjusting section which adjusts entire gain of all of the frequency bands in accordance with the result of the identifying by the identifying section to prevent the howling.

35 In another aspect of the invention, said computing section computes power of each frequency band by computing moving averages with respect to each of the frequency bands which has been provided by frequency division on the basis of the predetermined sampling period.

40 In another aspect of the invention, said identifying section identifies presence or absence of howling on the basis difference between an absolute value of a power in the frequency band under identifying and a power of the frequency band in the vicinity thereof.

45 In still another aspect of the invention, there is provided a loudspeaker system comprising a microphone, a howling detection and prevention circuit described above which receives a signal from the microphone as its input signal, an amplifying section which amplifies an output signal of the howling detection and prevention circuit, and a loudspeaker which is driven by an output of the amplifying section.

50 A preferred embodiment of the invention will be described below with reference to the accompanying drawings.
In the accompanying drawings,

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an embodiment of a howling detection and prevention circuit and a loudspeaker system according to the invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing the internal structure of an each band power computing section 12 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing the internal structure of a howling identifying section 14 of Fig. 1; and

55 Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram for describing the condition for identifying howling in the howling identifying section 14.

Fig. 1 shows an embodiment of a howling detection and prevention circuit according to the invention and a loudspeaker system incorporating this circuit.

A loudspeaker system 100 includes a microphone 101, a microphone amplifier 102 which amplifies an output signal of the microphone 101, an analog-to-digital converter 103 which converts the analog output signal of the microphone amplifier 102 to a digital signal, a howling detection and prevention circuit 1 which receives the digital output of the analog-to-digital converter 103 as an input signal, processes this input signal and supplies the result of processing to a digital-to-analog converter 104, a power amplifier 105 which amplifies the output signal of the digital-to-analog converter 104 in accordance with a gain which has been set at a desired value by an operator, and a loudspeaker 106 which is driven by the output signal of the power amplifier 105. The howling detection and prevention circuit 1 includes various circuits such as a microcomputer, a signal processing chip, a memory and a timer. In Fig. 1, the internal structure of the circuit 1 is illustrated by blocks representing respective functions of the circuit 1.

A digital signal provided from the analog-to-digital converter 103 is applied to a band dividing filter section 11 of the howling detection and prevention circuit 1. The band dividing filter section 11 consists of M (an integer including 2 and over) FIR (finite impulse response) bandpass filters or IIR (infinite impulse response) bandpass filters whose center frequencies are sequentially shifted. The band dividing filter section 11 divides the input signal from the analog-to-digital converter 103 into signals of M frequency bands and, after imparting a predetermined gain to these signals, supplies these signals as signals F₁, F₂, ..., F_M to both an each band power computing section 12 and an adding section 13. The each band power computing section 12 computes power values P₁, P₂, ..., P_M of the signals F₁, F₂, ..., F_M of the respective bands and supplies these power values P₁, P₂, ..., P_M to a howling identifying section 14. The adding section 13 adds the signals F₁, F₂, ..., F_M of the M bands together to obtain the signal of the entire bands and supplies the result of the addition to an entire gain control section 15. The howling identifying section 14 identifies the state of occurrence of howling on the basis the power values P₁, P₂, ..., P_M of the signals in the respective bands and establishes, on the basis of the result of the identifying, a gain of each band which is used in the band dividing filter section 11 and also establishes a gain G for the signal of the entire bands which is used in the entire gain control section 15. The entire gain control section 15 multiplies the sum signal of the entire bands with the gain G and supplies the result of the computation to the digital-to-analog converter 104. By this arrangement, the howling detection and prevention circuit 1 reduces, on the basis of the result of the identifying as to howling, a gain of a band in which howling has occurred or is likely to occur and thereby prevents occurrence of howling. In a case where howling remains unstopped despite the set gain for the band has been reduced, the howling can be stopped by reducing the entire gain G. By this arrangement, howling can be completely prevented even when an excessive gain has been set by the user.

Referring now to Fig. 2, an example of internal structure of the each band power computing section 12 shown in Fig. 1 will be described. The circuit block shown in Fig. 2 is a structure for computing a power of one frequency band in the each band power computing section 12 and the each band power computing section 12 has M blocks of the same construction. Each block for one band of the each band power computing section 12 includes an operation circuit 121 consisting of a squarer 121a and an adder-subtractor 121b, and an N-tap shift memory 122 having N taps. It is now assumed that an input signal X₀ (a signal corresponding to any of the signal F_i (i = 1, 2, ..., M) of Fig. 1) has been supplied with a predetermined sampling period k (k being a desired integer). In this case, the squarer 121a computes square value X₀² of the input signal X₀ and supplies the result X₀² to the adder-subtractor 121b and to each input terminal of the N-tap shift memory 122. The adder-subtractor 121b adds a computed value P obtained in the preceding sampling period k-1 and the square value X₀² provided by the squarer 121a together and subtracts from the sum of this addition a value XN²(A) of the last stage of the N-tap shift memory 122 before shifting the memory (i.e., the output of the N-th tap) thereby to obtain a new computed value P. Then, the N-tap shift memory 122 sequentially shifts stored values of N memories and stores, as a value X₁² (B), result of computation X₀² of the squarer 121a in the current sampling period k. Upon repeating the above operation N times, the result P of the computation becomes $P = (XN^2 + XN-1^2 + \dots + X1^2) + X0^2 - XN^2 = XN-1^2 + \dots + X1^2 + X0^2$ which is an accumulated value of square values of the input signals in the past N samples including the square value N₀² of the input signal N₀ at the current sampling period. As a result, the signal P (a signal corresponding to any of the signal P_i (i = 1, 2, ..., M) in Fig. 1) which is supplied from the adder-subtractor 121b to the howling identifying circuit 14 corresponds to an accumulated value of instantaneous power of the N input signals X₀. Therefore, by multiplying this signal P with a predetermined constant (e.g., a value corresponding to a reciprocal of the sampling number N), a value corresponding to moving averages for N samples of the instantaneous power of the input signal X₀ can be obtained.

Referring now to Figs. 3 and 4, an example of the internal structure of the howling identifying section 14 shown in Fig. 1 will be described. Fig. 3 is a diagram showing a circuit block in the howling identifying section 14 for identifying whether howling has occurred or not or howling is likely to occur or not. The howling identifying section 14 has, in addition to this circuit block, a circuit for selecting an input signal and a circuit for setting gains used in the band dividing filter section 11 and the entire gain control section 15 on the basis of the result of the identifying. In Fig. 3, input signals P_m, P_{m-1}, P_{m+1}, P_{m-2} and P_{m+2} represent five signals consisting of a power signal P_m of a desired band in the power values P₁, P₂, ..., P_M of Fig. 1 and power signals P_{m-1}, P_{m+1}, P_{m-2} and P_{m+2} which are power signals of two adjacent bands on both sides of the power signal P_m. The suffix m is a value which is sequentially shifted from 0 to M. In case of m = 0, 1 and m = M - 1, M, identifying is made on the basis of data on one side only on which data of a corre-

sponding suffix exists. When the signals P_m , P_{m-1} , P_{m+1} , P_{m-2} and P_{m+2} have been applied, subtraction circuits 140, 141, 142 and 143 perform computation of $P_m - P_{m-1}$, $P_m - P_{m+1}$, $P_m - P_{m-2}$ and $P_m - P_{m+2}$ respectively and output results of the computation. Then, comparison circuits 144, 145, 146, 147 and 148 perform comparison as to whether or not conditions $P_m > TL_1$, $P_m - P_{m-1} > D1F_1$, $P_m - P_{m+1} > D1F_1$, $P_m - P_{m-2} > D1F_2$ and $P_m - P_{m+2} > D1F_2$ exist and output a result of comparison "0" (the condition is not satisfied) or "1" (the condition is satisfied). TL_1 , $D1F_1$ and $D1F_2$ are reference values which are used for the comparison and set in conformity with actual conditions of use of the loud-speaker system. An AND circuit 149 seeks a logical sum of results of comparison of all comparison circuits 144 to 148 and, when all of the conditions of comparison have been satisfied, outputs a signal "1" which represents the result of identifying that howling has occurred or is likely to occur.

Fig. 4 is a diagram which schematically shows an example of relation between the comparison reference values TL_1 , $D1F_1$ and $D1F_2$ and the input signals P_m , P_{m-1} , P_{m-2} , P_{m+1} and P_{m+2} . The example of Fig. 4 is illustrated on the assumption that the power signal P_m of the center frequency band has satisfied the above condition of identifying and therefore a howling state exists. A signal of a frequency band in which howling has occurred or howling is likely to occur has a larger power than signals of frequency bands in the vicinity thereof and this relation is as illustrated in Fig. 4. Whether the signal which has satisfied the condition, i.e., the power signal P_m of the center frequency band, has a peak with respect to signals of frequency bands in the vicinity thereof or not can be detected by detecting whether the power signal P_m of the center frequency band has a power which has difference of $D1F_1$ or $D1F_2$ or over with respect to the upper and lower two frequency bands. The reference values $D1F_1$ and $D1F_2$ are normally set so that $D1F_1$ becomes larger than $D1F_2$. However, even when difference between the power signal P_m of the center frequency band and the signals of frequency bands in the vicinity is larger than $D1F_1$ and $D1F_2$, howling does not occur in case the absolute value of the power signal P_m is relatively small. This condition can be judged by comparing the power signal P_m with the reference value TL_1 , i.e., using not only identifying of difference value but also identifying of the absolute value. In the present embodiment, therefore, both identifying of the absolute value, i.e., as to whether the power signal P_m is larger than the reference value TL_1 or not and identifying of the difference value, i.e., as to whether the power signal P_m is larger than the reference values $D1F_1$ and $D1F_2$ or not are made and, when both conditions are satisfied, it is judged that frequency band of the power signal P_m is in a howling state.

By the above described structure, the howling identifying section 14 shifts the center frequency sequentially and performs judgment as to whether there is a frequency band which satisfies the howling condition and determines a band which satisfies the howling condition as the howling frequency band. In the case of $M = 9$, 1 and $m = M - 1$, M , existing data of one side only is used and identifying is made by making $P_{m-1} = P_{m+1}$ or $P_{m-2} = P_{m+2}$. For reducing the gain of the frequency band which has been determined as the howling frequency band, the gain of the corresponding frequency band in the band dividing filter 11 is reduced. In this case, howling can be prevented by reducing the gain by about the reference value $D1F_1$ used in the identifying of the difference value. In a case where the howling condition has been satisfied in a plurality of bands, gains of all of the bands which have satisfied the howling condition are reduced. In a case where the howling state has been detected even when the gain of the band filter which has satisfied the howling condition has been reduced, the howling identifying section 14 reduces the value of the gain used in the entire gain control section 15. By this operation, occurrence of howling which cannot be prevented by reducing the gain of the divided frequency band can be completely prevented.

As described in the foregoing, by computing power of a certain time section for each frequency band on the basis of moving averages for each sampling period and making identifying of howling by using this power, an adverse effect of timewise change of the signal waveform on the result of identifying can be avoided and a stable identifying of howling can be achieved. Further, according to the above described embodiment, identifying of howling can be made in real time and gain of each frequency band or entire gain can be adjusted automatically, so that prevention of howling which relied mainly upon the user's operation can be automatically performed.

According to its broadest aspect the invention relates to a howling detection and prevention circuit which receives an output of a microphone as its input signal and detects howling therein comprising: a computing section; an identifying section; and a gain adjusting section.

Claims

1. A howling detection and prevention circuit which receives an output of a microphone as its input signal and detects howling therein comprising:
 - a computing section which divides frequency of the input signal into a plurality of frequency bands on the basis of a predetermined sampling period and computes power of each of the frequency bands;
 - an identifying section which sequentially shifts the frequency band and identifies whether howling exists or not in accordance with a predetermined condition by employing value of the computed power of each frequency band; and

a gain adjusting section which, when howling has been detected as a result of the identifying, adjusts gain of the frequency band in which the howling has been detected to prevent the howling.

2. A howling detection and prevention circuit as defined in claim 1 further comprising an entire gain adjusting section
5 which adjusts entire gain of all of the frequency bands in accordance with the result of the identifying by the identifying section to prevent the howling.
3. A howling detection and prevention circuit as defined in claim 1 or 2 wherein said computing section computes power of each frequency band by computing moving averages with respect to each of the frequency bands which
10 has been provided by frequency division on the basis of the predetermined sampling period.
4. A howling detection and prevention circuit as defined in claim 1 or 2 wherein said identifying section identifies presence or absence of howling on the basis difference between an absolute value of a power in the frequency band under the judgement and a power of the frequency band in the vicinity thereof.
15
5. A loudspeaker system comprising:
 - a microphone;
20 A howling detection and prevention circuit which receives an output of the microphone as its input signal and detects howling therein, said howling detection and prevention circuit comprising a computing section which divides frequency of the input signal into a plurality of frequency bands on the basis of a predetermined sampling period and computes power of each of the frequency bands, an identifying section which sequentially shifts the frequency band and identifies whether howling exists or not in accordance with a predetermined condition by employing value of the computed power of each frequency band, and a gain adjusting section which, when howling has been detected as a result of the identifying, adjusts gain of the frequency band in which the howling has been detected to prevent the howling;
25 an amplifying section which amplifies an output signal of the howling detection and prevention circuit; and a loudspeaker which is driven by an output of the amplifying section.
- 30 6. A howling detection and prevention circuit which receives an output of a microphone as its input signal and detects howling therein comprising:
 - a computing section;
35 an identifying section; and a gain adjusting section.

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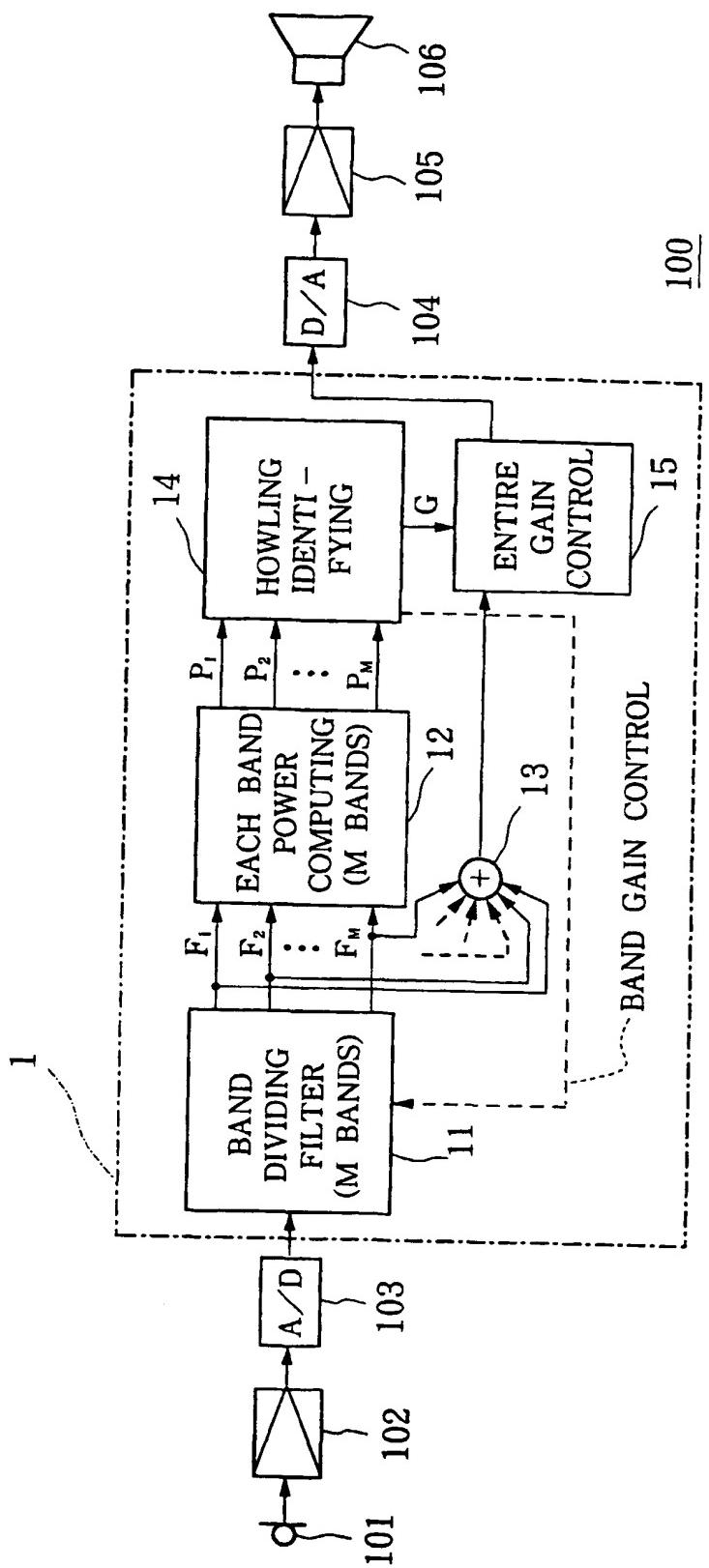


FIG. 1

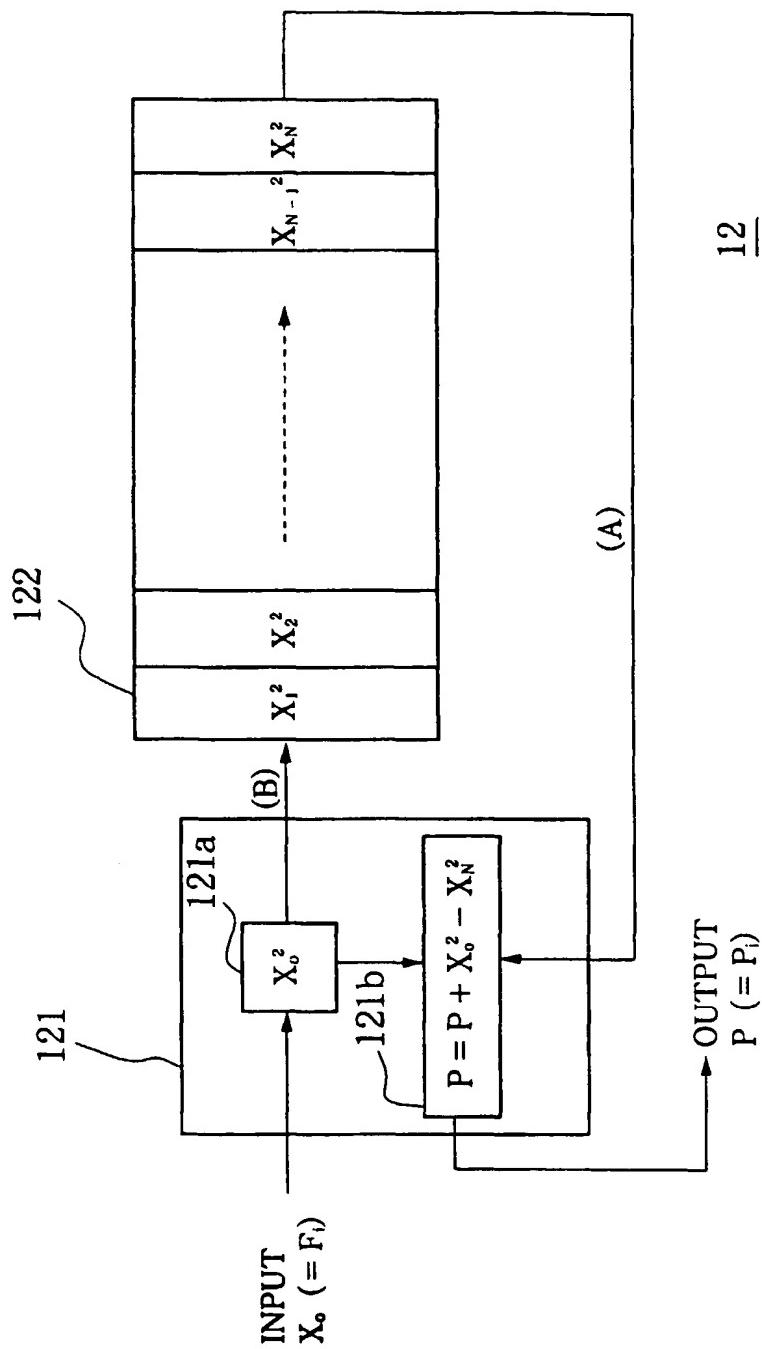


FIG. 2

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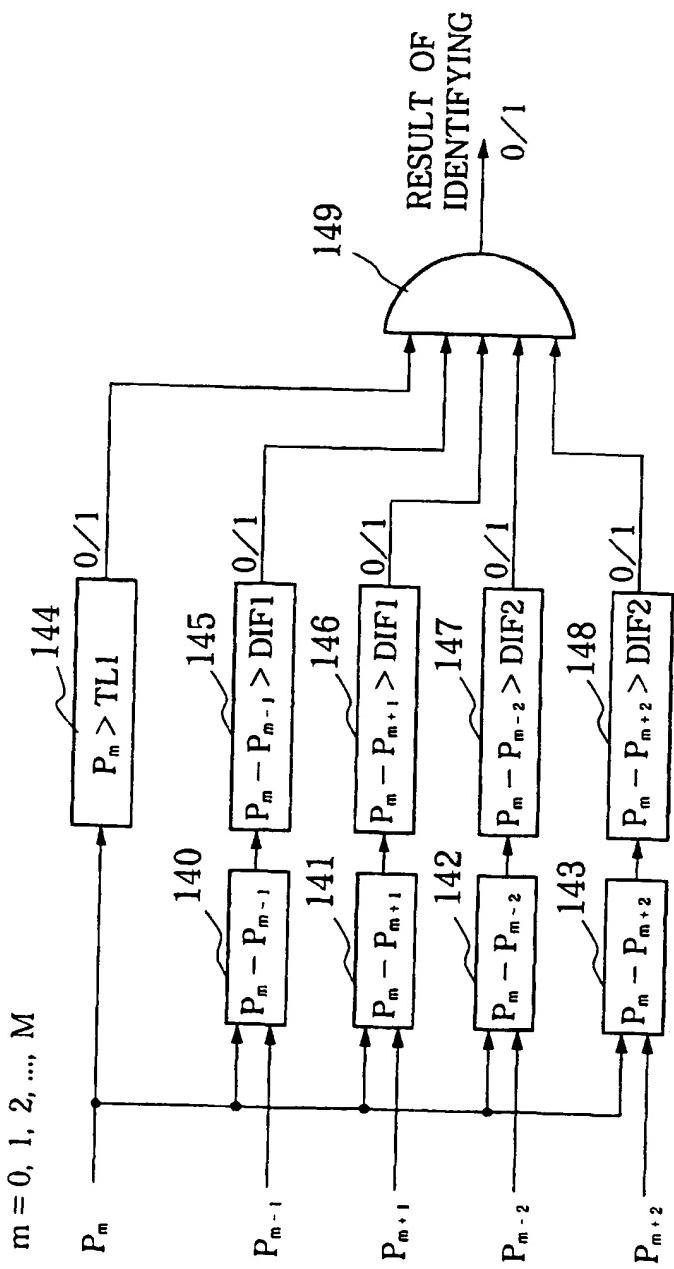


FIG. 3

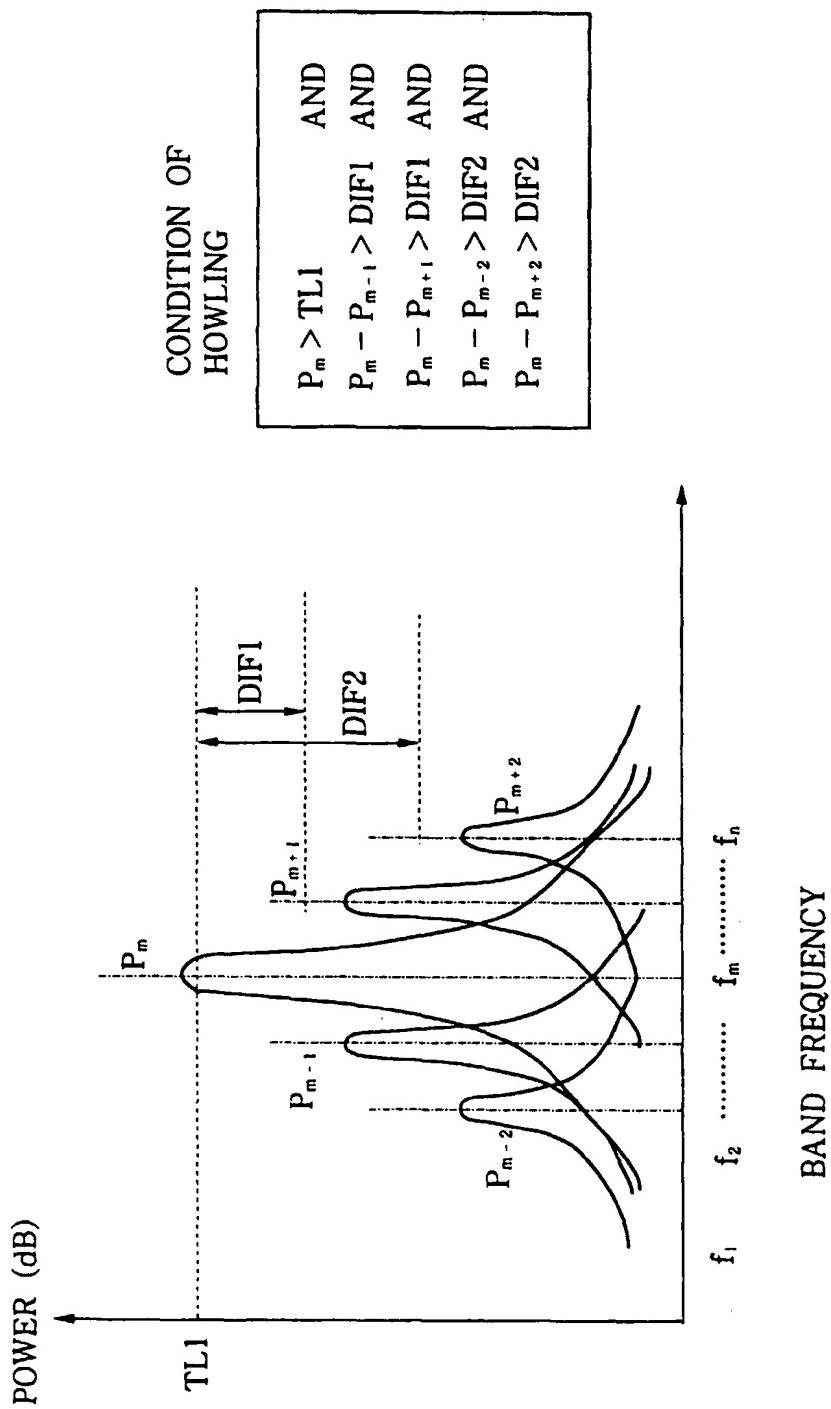


FIG. 4



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Application Number

EP 97 11 9800

| DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | | | | | | | | |
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| <p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Place of search</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Date of completion of the search</td> <td style="width: 34%;">Examiner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MUNICH</td> <td>21 January 1998</td> <td>Nieuwenhuis, P</td> </tr> </table> | | | | Place of search | Date of completion of the search | Examiner | MUNICH | 21 January 1998 | Nieuwenhuis, P |
| Place of search | Date of completion of the search | Examiner | | | | | | | |
| MUNICH | 21 January 1998 | Nieuwenhuis, P | | | | | | | |
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